

(8) urges State and local educational agencies to ensure that students are taught civics education to learn—

(A) the core tenants of the United States Government, the Constitution of the United States, and the rule of law; and

(B) that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination by race, color, or national origin.

SENATE RESOLUTION 247—RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ASIAN/PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH AS AN IMPORTANT TIME TO CELEBRATE THE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS OF ASIAN AMERICANS AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS TO THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. KELLY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 247

Whereas the people of the United States join together each May to pay tribute to the contributions of generations of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders who have enriched the history of the United States;

Whereas the history of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the United States is inextricably tied to the story of the United States;

Whereas the Asian-American and Pacific Islander community is an inherently diverse population, composed of more than 45 distinct ethnicities and more than 100 language dialects;

Whereas, according to the Bureau of the Census, the Asian-American population grew faster than any other racial or ethnic group over the last decade, surging nearly 72 percent between 2000 and 2015;

Whereas there are approximately 22,000,000 residents of the United States who identify as Asian and approximately 1,600,000 residents of the United States who identify as Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, making up nearly 7 percent of the total population of the United States;

Whereas the month of May was selected for Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month because the first Japanese immigrants arrived in the United States on May 7, 1843, and the first transcontinental railroad was completed on May 10, 1869, with substantial contributions from Chinese immigrants;

Whereas section 102 of title 36, United States Code, officially designates May as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month and requests the President to issue an annual proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities;

Whereas on April 30, 2021, President Biden issued a proclamation on Asian American and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Heritage Month, recognizing the history, achievements, and diversity of Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders, and the systemic barriers to economic justice, health

equity, educational attainment, and personal safety experienced by many in the Asian-American and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander community;

Whereas 2021 marks several important milestones for the Asian-American and Pacific Islander community, including—

(1) the 45th anniversary of Presidential Proclamation 4417, dated February 19, 1976 (41 Fed. Reg. 7741), in which President Gerald Ford formally rescinded Executive Order 9066 (7 Fed. Reg. 1407; relating to authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe military areas) and condemned the incarceration of United States citizens and lawful permanent residents of Japanese ancestry during World War II;

(2) the 65th anniversary of the election to the House of Representatives of Dalip Singh Saund, the first Asian American, first Indian American, and first Sikh American elected to Congress;

(3) the 75th anniversary of the passage of the amendments made by the Act of July 2, 1946 (commonly known as the “Luce-Cellar Act of 1946”) (60 Stat. 416, chapter 534), which allowed Filipinos and Indians to immigrate to the United States and become naturalized United States citizens;

(4) the 75th anniversary of the passage of the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946 (Public Law 79-301; 60 Stat. 6), and the Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946 (Public Law 79-391; 60 Stat. 221), which stripped military benefits from Filipino World War II veterans in the service of the United States Armed Forces;

(5) the 100th anniversary of the first premier in a United States film of an Asian-American woman, Anna May Wong, in “Bits of Life”; and

(6) the 120th anniversary of the arrival of Peter Ryu, the first Korean immigrant in the United States;

Whereas Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have made significant contributions to the United States at all levels of the Federal Government and in the United States Armed Forces, including—

(1) Daniel K. Inouye, a Medal of Honor and Presidential Medal of Freedom recipient who, as President pro tempore of the Senate, was the highest-ranking Asian-American government official in the history of the United States;

(2) Dalip Singh Saund, the first Asian-American Congressman;

(3) Patsy T. Mink, the first woman of color and Asian-American woman to be elected to Congress;

(4) Hiram L. Fong, the first Asian-American Senator;

(5) Daniel K. Akaka, the first Senator of Native Hawaiian ancestry;

(6) Norman Y. Mineta, the first Asian-American member of a Presidential cabinet;

(7) Elaine L. Chao, the first Asian-American woman member of a Presidential cabinet; and

(8) Kamala D. Harris, the first woman and the first Asian American to hold the Office of the Vice President;

Whereas, in 2021, the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, a bicameral caucus of Members of Congress advocating on behalf of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, is composed of 75 Members, including 18 Members of Asian or Pacific Islander descent;

Whereas, in 2021, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders are serving in State and Territorial legislatures across the United States in record numbers, including in—

(1) the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Min-

nesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; and

(2) the Territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

Whereas, in 2021, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders honorably serve throughout the Federal judiciary;

Whereas, since January 2020, the increased use of anti-Asian terminology and rhetoric related to the 2019 novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) has perpetuated an anti-Asian stigma and has resulted in a dramatic increase in reports of hate crimes and incidents against individuals of Asian descent;

Whereas there remains much to be done to ensure that Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have access to resources and a voice in the Government of the United States and continue to advance in the political landscape of the United States; and

Whereas celebrating Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month provides the people of the United States with an opportunity to recognize the achievements, contributions, and history of, and to understand the challenges faced by, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the significance of Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month as an important time to celebrate the significant contributions of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders to the history of the United States; and

(2) recognizes that Asian-American and Pacific Islander communities enhance the rich diversity of and strengthen the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 248—RECOGNIZING AND CELEBRATING THE 225TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENTRY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE INTO THE UNITED STATES AS THE 16TH STATE

Mr. HAGERTY (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 248

Whereas, on June 1, 1796, Congress created the State of Tennessee from the “Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio”, or more commonly known as the Southwest Territory;

Whereas the State of Tennessee earned the nickname “The Volunteer State” after the involvement of the State in the War of 1812, when many Tennesseans volunteered for the war effort and General Andrew Jackson led troops from the State to victory in the Battle of New Orleans;

Whereas the motto of the State of Tennessee, officially adopted by the State in 1987, is “Agriculture and Commerce”, which is taken from the wording used on the State seal;

Whereas the State of Tennessee is naturally divided into 3 grand divisions, which include—

(1) the Blue Ridge Mountains of east Tennessee;

(2) the Cumberland Plateau and the foothills and basin of middle Tennessee; and

(3) the low plains of west Tennessee;

Whereas the official flag of the State of Tennessee, which was adopted by the General Assembly on April 17, 1905, contains 3 pure white stars representing the 3 grand divisions of the State bound together by a circle of blue symbolizing the “indissoluble trinity”;

Whereas the State of Tennessee has produced 3 presidents of the United States, including—

- (1) Andrew Jackson;
- (2) James K. Polk; and
- (3) Andrew Johnson;

Whereas, over the years, the State of Tennessee has become a cultural, diverse, and vibrant State that celebrates its bright past through agriculture, music, art, food, faith, historical attractions, nature, and its people;

Whereas, on August 18, 1920, the State of Tennessee became the 36th and final State necessary to ratify the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which gave women the right to vote;

Whereas, from Mountain City to Memphis, the State of Tennessee pioneered many musical genres, including—

- (1) bluegrass;
- (2) country;
- (3) blues;
- (4) gospel; and
- (5) rock and roll;

Whereas the State of Tennessee produces products known around the world, including—

- (1) Tennessee whiskey;
- (2) hot chicken; and
- (3) Tennessee barbecue;

Whereas June 1, 2021, marks the 225th anniversary of the attainment of statehood by the State of Tennessee; and

Whereas this 225th anniversary is a monumental occasion to rejoice and commemorate the achievements of the great State of Tennessee: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes and celebrates the 225th anniversary of the entry of the State of Tennessee into the United States as the 16th State.

SENATE RESOLUTION 249—HONORING WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THEIR SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II AND RECOGNIZING THE ROLE OF REPRESENTATIVE EDITH NOURSE ROGERS IN ESTABLISHING THE WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS AND THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. COTTON, Ms. ERNST, and Ms. HIRONO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 249

Whereas during World War II (referred to in this preamble as the “War”), despite social stigmas against women serving in uniform, women in the United States served in the Armed Forces in vast numbers;

Whereas Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts introduced legislation to create the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (referred to in this preamble as the “WAAC”) in May 1941, which was signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on May 15, 1942;

Whereas the first director of the WAAC, Oveta Culp Hobby, was sworn in on May 16, 1942, and shortly thereafter began the process of recruiting women to join the WAAC, which garnered over 35,000 applications for an anticipated 1,000 available positions;

Whereas the first recruits for the newly-created WAAC arrived at the first training center on July 20, 1942, with 125 enlisted women and 440 officer candidates, 40 of whom were Black;

Whereas, during the War, women serving in the Army in the WAAC and the Women's

Army Corps (referred to in this preamble as the “WAC”) performed duties traditionally performed by men;

Whereas, in unspoken recognition of the value of their services, the Army removed the auxiliary status of the WAAC units in 1943, which gave women all of the rank, privileges, and benefits of male soldiers;

Whereas almost ½ of the members of the WAC during the War served in the Army Air Forces as officers and enlisted personnel, with duties including radio operator, photographer, and flight clerk;

Whereas 7,315 of those members of the Army Air Forces WAC were serving overseas in all theaters of the War in January 1945;

Whereas, at the end of the War, 657 women were honored for their service in the WAAC and the WAC, receiving medals and citations, including the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Air Medal, the Soldiers' Medal for heroic action, the Purple Heart, and the Bronze Star;

Whereas, in 1946, the Army requested that Congress establish the WAC as a permanent part of the Army, perhaps the single greatest indication of the value of women in the Army to the effort of the United States in the War;

Whereas, during the War, women served with the Army Air Forces in the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron, the Women's Flying Training Detachment, and the Women Air Force Service Pilots (referred to in this preamble as “WASPs”);

Whereas women serving with the Army Air Forces—

(1) ferried planes from factories to airfields;

(2) performed test flights of repaired aircraft towed targets used in live gunnery practice; and

(3) performed a variety of other duties traditionally performed by men;

Whereas women pilots flew more than 70 types of military aircraft, from open-cockpit primary trainers to P-51 Mustangs, B-26 Marauders, and B-29 Superfortresses;

Whereas, from September 10, 1942, to December 20, 1944, 1,074 WASPs flew an aggregate 60,000,000 miles in wartime service;

Whereas, although WASPs were promised military classification, they were classified as civilians, and the 38 WASPs who died in the line of duty were regrettably buried without military honors;

Whereas WASPs did not receive official status as military veterans until March 1979, when WASP units were formally recognized as components of the Air Force;

Whereas, during the War, women in the Navy served in the Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (referred to in this preamble as “WAVES”);

Whereas, approximately 90,000 WAVES served the Navy in a variety of capacities and in such numbers that, according to a Navy estimate, enough sailors were freed for combat duty to crew the ships of 4 major task forces, each including a battleship, 2 large aircraft carriers, 2 heavy cruisers, 4 light cruisers, and 15 destroyers;

Whereas WAVES who served in naval aviation taught instrument flying, aircraft recognition, celestial navigation, aircraft gunnery, radio, radar, air combat information, and air fighter administration, but were not allowed to be pilots;

Whereas, at the end of the War, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal stated that members of the WAVES “have exceeded performance of men in certain types of work, and the Navy Department considers it to be very desirable that these important services rendered by women during the war should likewise be available in postwar years ahead”;

Whereas, during the War, women served in the Marine Corps Women's Reserve;

Whereas more than 23,000 women served at shore establishments of the Marine Corps, and by the end of the War, 85 percent of the enlisted personnel assigned to Headquarters Marine Corps were women;

Whereas, during the War, women were assigned to over 200 different specialties in the Marine Corps and, by performing those duties, freed other Marines for active duty to fight;

Whereas, during the War, women served in the Coast Guard Women's Reserve (referred to in this preamble as “SPARs”);

Whereas more than 10,000 women volunteered for service with the Coast Guard during the period from 1942 through 1946, and when the Coast Guard was at the peak of its strength during the War, 1 out of every 16 members of the Coast Guard was a SPAR;

Whereas the SPARs who attended the Coast Guard Academy were the first women in the United States to attend a military academy;

Whereas, by the end of the War, more than 400,000 women had served the United States in military capacities;

Whereas those women who served, despite their merit and the recognized value and importance of their contributions to the effort of the United States during the War—

(1) were not given status equal to their male counterparts; and

(2) struggled for years to receive the appreciation of Congress and the people of the United States;

Whereas those women helped to catalyze the social, demographic, and economic evolutions that occurred after the War and that continue to this day; and

Whereas those pioneering women are owed a great debt of gratitude for their service to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the women who served the United States in military capacities during World War II;

(2) commends those women who, through a sense of duty and willingness to defy stereotypes and social pressures, performed military assignments to aid the war effort, allowing for more combat capacity;

(3) recognizes that those women, by serving with diligence and merit, not only opened up opportunities for women that had previously been reserved for men, but also contributed vitally to the victory of the United States and the Allies in World War II; and

(4) honors the contributions of Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers and her fellow Members of Congress who supported the establishment of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and the Women's Army Corps.

SENATE RESOLUTION 250—CONDEMNING THE RISE IN ANTI-SEMITISM INCIDENTS GLOBALLY SINCE TERRORISTS IN THE GAZA STRIP TRIGGERED SEVERAL DAYS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST ISRAEL ON MAY 10, 2021

Mr. RISCH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 250

Whereas there has been a concerning rise in the number of verbal, physical, and online attacks against Jewish communities since violence broke out between Israel and terrorists in the Gaza Strip on May 10, 2021;

Whereas, in a recent statement, Anti-Defamation League President, Jonathan A.